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JONES OF ARKANSAS.

THE DEMOCRATIC CHAIRMAN AS MAN AND POLITICIAN.

HIS RECORD IN CONGRESS AND THE CAUSES WHICH HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO HIS

Senator James K. Jones, of Arkansas, chairman of the Democratic National Committee, the first Democrat from a State which secoded in 1861 to assume control of the party's Nagroduct of the levelling forces which have gradpervative slave States into the mad current of the "cheap-mon y." free-silver coinage crusade. personal character or public career a tithe of ditical opinion, which have found so ful-

most of his time, up to the breaking out of the camp States. war, as well as the year's immediately following | PROMINENCE WON IN THE TARIFF CIGHT. the collapse of the Confederacy, to the care of in the various trans-Mississippi campaigns. He rose to the rank of sergeant, and was at one time a competitor in a contest for the vacant

The so-called Brooks-Baxter war was just growth of Populism in the West and South. A district, which had been formerly strongly Redirect and practical politician, blunt and hon- publican, by virtue of the negro vote; and to the solitary in the group of noisy and unscrupulous | Little Rock, in the stormy scenes of that transiagitators who share with him the direction of tion period of Arkansas politics, he took a promi-Mr. Bryan's Presidential campaign. Forced to | nent and active share in party leadership, and, touch elbows with Tillman, Watson and Eutler in the Scuth, and with Aligeld, Weaver and Senate, was chosen a member of the Constitu-Allen in the West, the Arkansas Senator has | tional Convention of 1874, which permanently



SENATOR JAMES K. JONES, OF ARKANSAS.

sensibilities affronted and been tempted hastily reinstated the Bourbon Democracy in undisputed firmed at the long session of the LIVth Conto consign his motley and distarteful allies "to political power. the negroes," or some, to him, other equally op-

either Mr. Jones himself or the constituency promotion. which he represents at heart inderses each and PROSPECTS ON ENTERING THE SENATE.

the Bryan Repudiation campaign.

nor civil title under the Confederacy, having neither place nor association, consequently, in that hierarchy of "brigadiers" which since the legislation. close of the war has almost monopolized in the Mr. Jones was re-elected to the Senate in 1890. South the holding of State, Federal and local ante-bellum aristocracy of property and family, whose political power, though broken and van-Ishing in many States, is still a subtle and potent influence in Southern public life.

Living since early boyhood in one of the least populous and most democratic of slave States, of unpretentious social connections, serving as a private, or, at best, as a non-commissioned officer in the Confederate Army, of modest for-

more than once felt his political prejudices and I undid the work of the Reconstruction era, and

Trained in the party school of Beck, Mr. Jones | made president of the State Senate. In 1880 he | age substitute to the Dingley Emergency Revehas long accepted "cheap money" as a cardinal left the State Legislature to enter the broader nue bill, which passed the Senate early last doctrine of Democratic faith, and has for years | field of National politics. He was elected as a | winter carnestly sought to secure a coveted inflation | Representative to the XLVIIth Congress, and | SHARE IN THE FREE-COINAGE TRIUMPH earnestly sought to secure a covered innation of the currency through the free coinage of sil- duly re-elected to the XLVIIIth and XLIXth The practical qualities which had already though mistakenly, that | Congresses. His third term in the House had given him overshadowing influence and authorthe interests of a purely agricultural State like not actually begun, however, when he resigned his own were to be indicanced by "cheaper his seat to enter the United States Senate, havmoney" and an expansion of land and farm ing been chosen to succeed James D. Walker for product values, the Arkansas Schator has a six-year term, beginning March 4, 1885. Mr based his support of Bryan and of the Altzeid- Jones's four years' service in the House had been Tillman platform adopted at Chicage on the in the main uneventful, although his force of main and overshadowing issue of that platform | character had attracted the notice of the party

all of the revolutionary declarations embodied He took his place in the Senate, however, pracin the Tillman-Aligeld programme; and the new tically a newcomer in National politics, appartairman of the National Committee took is pace in the took in space in the took is pace in the took in space in the took is pace in the took in space in the took is pace in t pains to tell the Convention emphatically that etiquette to linger on the lowest steps of the ladhe dissented entirely from the interpretation | der of party influence and advancement. Above of the Democratic-Populistic platform fitting him in rank were a dozen or twenty of the repman. It was therefore as much as the repre- fluent and brilliant orators like Vest, Blackburn sentative of the more halting and conservative and Morgan; veteran politicians like Beck, Pugh, Sentiment-such as it is-behind the free-coinage | Vance, Cockrell and Harris, whose public careers crusade, as in his rôle of the one distinctively ran far back into the obscurity of ante-helium Southern leader who in recent years has shown days; famous Confederate generals like Hampsigns of practical political capacity, that Mr. ton, Butler, Ransom, Bate and Walthall, whose Jones was ultimately chosen to head and or- hold on the imagination and affections of the Canize the mongrel element participating in average Southern voter seemed then supreme modestly in the shadow cast by his older and Mr. Jones's rise to the leadership of the re- more favored political associates. His oppororganized and shrunken Democracy has been tunities were few and his political talents went virtually unemployed in the dull routine of committee work. From his near neighborhood to the the politicians of the South. The Arkansas Indian Territory the Arkansas Senator was Senator has lacked most of the normal claims | called on for frequent advice on questions afto popular recognition and support in Southern | feeting the welfare of the five civilized and other constituencies. He is an awkward and painful tribes, and on the various projects for opening crater, in a section where cratery has always strips and reservations in the Indian Territory been the natural pathway to political prefer- to white settlement. He became a prominent ment. He played no conspicuous part in the member of the Committee on Indian Affairs durwar of the Rebellion, and held neither military ing his first term, and gradually attracted notice by the skill and success with which he combated or advocated passing schemes of Indian

and began his new term on March 4, 1891. He offices. Nor was he even distinctly allied to the had as yet made no especial mark in party councils in the Senate, taking a minor part even in the filibustering fight conducted by Mr. Gorman in the winter of 1890-91 against the passage of the Federal Elections bill. He had, however, forced a certain degree of recognition as a safe and sure-footed politician, and Mr. German in selecting him for membership on the Democratic Steering Committee-the real source of authority in matters of party policy-opened tune and few or no artificial advantages, Mr. finally, in 1891-92, the way for the Arkansas the exercise of a practical political sagacity which in the end has carried him into power and authority over the heads of billiant Southern orators like Vest, Blackburn, Diniel, or Morsan, and of veteran but Bourbon piliticans like Pugh, Harris and Cockrell, Rigiddy of opinion and impracticability of sim have been the fight for the repeal of the purchasing him to head the failings of Southern public me; and the secret of the Arkansas Senator's quik preferment is to be found in his ready adapability to dianally provided and the secret of the Arkansas Senator's quik preferment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment is to be found in his ready adapability to the stering Committee, he co-operment to the strain of the Stering Committee, he co-operment of the strain of the s Senator's rise to prominence and power. Through

Mountain region, in its far southwestern corner. senseless fillbustering of August-October, 1893, The future Senator received a "classical educa- conducted, in the hope of preventing a vote, by tion," to quote his own language, and subse- the more extreme Southern silver Senators and quently studied law; but he apparently devoted | the equally radical representatives of the mining

> Congress extremely difficult, if not absolutely Vest and Mr. Harris, who, with Mr. Voorhees as secret adviser, spent a month or more on a remodelled draft, which, when presented, aroused as fierce and obstinate a party opposition as had

Mr. Vest fretted and fumed and threatened to abandon the fight for "tariff reform" altogether. rather than yield to the "piratical" demands of certain Democratic Senators for "protection His threats were reluctantly recalled, however second "revision" made and reported to the Sen ate. The second draft, though raising many duties, proved on the whole decidedly unsatisfactory to the protesting element, and as the breach in the party widened with each day's aerid and factious discussion, it soon became apparent that the Finance Committee's bill was

ceeded to meet them in a matter-of-fact way shifted on Secretary Carlisle the actual author-

cratic National Convention beginning to be cate" through its creature, the Democratic Bimatallie League. Mr. Jones, entering this move-ment with Senators Harris, of Tennessee; Cock-rell, of Missouri; Turpie, of Indiana, and Dan-iel, of Virginia, became more and more its con-trolling influence until at the crisis of the strug-gle in Chicago last June he seemed almost the proprietary guardian of the League and its fortunes.

proprietary guardian of the League and its fortunes.

In common with the other members of the "Senatorial syndicate," Mr Jones undoubtedly hoped for the nomination at Chicago of some such conservative ticket as Teiler, of Colorado, for President, and McLean, of Ohio, for Vice-President, it was the desire of the Southern leaders, certainly, Tillman always excepted, to throw a mantle of political and personal respectability over the coming free-colonage crusule; and with that end in view they set up Bland as a convenient stalking horse, behind which they could raily their forces for an eventual "stampede" to the Colorado Senator, Boy Orator Bryan's "crown of thorns and cross of gold" speech upset these calculations, and the Senatorial syndicate found itself helpless to check the resistless lide of sentiment which swept the young Nebraskan into immediate and overwhelming favor.

swept the young Nebraskan into immediate and overwhelming favor.

Mr. Jones kept up his fight against the Bo; Orator's nomination even after its hopelessness was apparent, and it is to his personal credital in other ways he showed his distaste at the more radical and revolutionary outcroppings of the Convention's temper. His collision with Tilman in the Convention is a case in point. The fiery South Carolinian had just finished, amid hisses, his coarse and intemperate appeal to the sectional prejudices of the delegates, when Mr. Jones was seen to take the platform, and in an excited and vehement manner repudiate the "Pitchfork" orator's demagnic logic, and heately den; that the issues raised by the Chicago platform were either by avowal or implication "sectional ones."

platform were either by avowal or Implication esectional ones.

As a consequence of this encounter Tillman opposed Jones's election as chairman of the Democratic National Committee, and secretly endeavored to array Governor Altgeld also against the Arkansas Senator. Mr. Jones won the prize, nevertheless, without serious difficulty or friction; for his services and character easily made him the most available among Southern politicians for the place, and the Presidential nomination having gone to the West, it was a nomination having gone to the West, it was a foregone conclusion that the chairmanship of the National Committee would go—for the first time in recent party history—to the South.

MR JONES AS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

MR. JONES AS NATIONAL CHAIRMAN.

Mr. Jones's success or failure as a manager of National campaigns has yet to be determined. It is plain, however, that he has already suffered many vexations and trials; and his pathway from now till Election Day promises to be a painful and jagged one. His failure to appreciate the absolute necessity of union with the

Gorman's slight activity in the caucus had also excited Western jealousy and suspicion. Mr. Jones's arrangements were therefore declared "off" without ceremony, and he was directed to transfer his headquarters as speedily as possible to Chicago.

o Chicago.

At that distance his operations cannot be so recisely observed, but it is safe to say that his onfiding frankness and natural impetuosity will each him into many further political pitfalls before the cannot be seen that the same control of the cannot be seen to b fore the campaign closes. A straightforward and far from crafty politician, he has so far proven an unequal match for his burrowing and wily ally from North Carolina, Senator Marion Butier, the chairman of the Populist National Committee; and he is more than likely, with his awkward turn toward direct and practical states—manship to find himself row and then out of his

dial, easy-going Southerner, plain and blunt in speech and open and honest in convictions. So-cially unambifious and wholly engrossed in poli-tics, he has lived an unostentatious life in Washties, he has lived an unostentatious life in Washington. In tastes he is decidedly domestic, and he is a total stranger to that convivial Congressional circle which draws so many recruits from Southern public life. One of his sons was shot and killed in Little Rock several years ago. His wife is rarely seen in Washington society, but his eldest daughter, a pretty and attractive girl, is popular and widely known. Mr. Jones's present term in the Senate will expire on March 3, 1897. He is a candidate for re-election, and his success seems entirely assured.

Naples, and also, afterward a State tributary to venice. To those circumstances indeed, it may trian feature that the date its very existence as an independent State.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The romantic story dates back to the twelfth Stephen, the first Czar of Servia, wedded the daughter of Morosini Doge of Venice—a lady and a success seems entirely assured.

## NEWEST THINGS IN DENTISTRY.

ELECTRICITY PLAYS AN IMPORTANT PART IN MANIPULATION AND IN DEAD-ENING PAIN.

There has been no branch of science within reent years that has progressed more than dentistry. The master dentist of to-day is a different operator in every way from his brother, or even himself, of of the teeth have been in a curious direction, how almost in a twinkling; the agony in much de-creased, and science gives promise of a day wher

assistance in rewriting the schedules. He called has been satisfactorily harnessed to the work, and famed throughout all Europe for her heauty. At |

approach.

The mouth lamp, a tiny incandescent bulb, fitted out with sandry shades and mirrors at various angles, to be used as required, has proved thy aluming located diseases and abscesses hidden away in the recesses of the mouth that could never have been discovered without it. The hot-air syringe is a new and humane device to clean out a tooth after all the cutting has been done in it. Formerly cold air was forced in the mouth in streams, causing arony when it teached an exposed nerve. The hot air ip this syringe is made by the same electric current.

From The Washington Times.

From The Washington Times.

"A novelty in the line of public service has recently been instituted in San Francisco," said Andrew Rutgers, a lawyer, of that city, at the Shoreham. "I don't know that it has any authorized name, but the kitchen telephone would be as appropriate as any.

"An independent telephone and telegraph company operating in our city, came to the conclusion that, besides the regular residence subscribers altendy enrolled, there were several thousand more householders who needed telephones, but did not know it. So it was decided, for advertising and educational purposes, to issue 1,000 of these telephone sets at the rate of 50 cents a month. These telephones were to be used between the subscriber and one other person only, as the connections direct, without the intervention of the central office. For an addition \$1.25 per month, however, or by the payment of five central for each outside call, this kitchen phone can be placed in communication with the phone can be placed in communication with the phone can be placed in communication with the room subscribers of the San Francisco exchange. "The feature of this telephone is that the company requires that if be placed in the kitchen, where it is for outward service only, to which limitation is due the fact that the company can rent it so cheapig and still make a profit. The demand for this 'hone is growing daily, and the commany expects soon to have a special building and force solely for this class of subscribers.

"Those who have availed themselves of the service solely for this class of subscribers.

"Those who have a special building and force solely for this class of subscribers.

"Those who have availed themselves of the service of the service in the company subscribers are loud in its praises, and say that they find it as necessary in the household as gas or water."

A ROYAL MARRIAGE.

BETROTHAL OF THE ITALIAN CROWN PRINCE AND PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENEGRO.

HISTORY OF THE RELATIONS OF ITALY AND MONTENEGRO-THE CHARACTERISTICS

A ROMANTIC STORY.

The romantic story dates back to the twelfth century, or to the beginning of the thirteenth, when century, or to the beginning of Servia, wedded the crimson jacket, blue crimson jacket, blue

I and polish, and his children have been educated in dredth anniversary of the first printing press in Montenegro was celebrated, in July, 1893, the Prince made a fine gift of books and money to the public the best historical account of the present dynasty. brated. Like his father and grandfather, more-

Prince Nicholas, by the way, was guilty of little in the world. They seem all to be direct descend-



H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF NAPLES.

completely do away with the pain, the other to press of Servia, and on the death of her husband irive the instruments smoothly, evenly and at a rate and the accession of her son, Milutin, Northern Al-



of Albania and Montenegro, tributary to Naples.
The last Prince Halzo of this dynasty died in 1421,
and was succeeded on the throne of Montenegro by
his Italian cousin. Stephen of Maramonte, who is remembered among the Servians as Stephen Zrnoy-evish. His son John became a great patron of acts and letters. He brought the first printing press to Cettinje, and there issued, in 193, the first books ever printed in the Servian language. Of that event the four-hundredth anniversary was elaborately commemorated three years ago. His son Stephen and was driven to take refuge in the fastnesses of the Black Mountain, indeed, in the very Falcon's Nest, as Cettinje is called by the natives. In that secluded spot, deprived of the gay society to which he had been accustomed, his wife, who was a Vene-tian Princess, moped and pinel so much that he presently aban loned his capital altogether, and went to Venice to spend the remainder of his days, leading the forcement of Montenegro in the hands of the Bishop of Cettinje.

Thereafter for several generations the Princes of Montenegro continued to reside in Venice and to acknowledge that republic as their suzecain. The Bishops of Cettinje, or Vladikas, governed as their lieutenants. It will be remembered that the illustrious Iskander of Albania was also a vassal of the King of the Two Sicilies, and that long after his death the banner of Naples continued to float over Croin and other Albanian strongholds. Near the end of the sixteenth century-to be exact, in 1697the Montenegrin dynasty founded by Stephen of Maramonte became extinct. Thereupon the Vladikas became the titular, as well as acting, rulers of Montenegro, and thus remained, combining both temporal and spiritual authority, down to less than half a century ago. The year 1697 is, therefore, regarded as the beginning of the present dynasty.

From that time, too, Montenegro was independent of Venice. In 1851 the succession, as Bishop of Cettinje and ruler of Montenegro, fell upon Danilo Petrovich, and he, at the suggestion of Russia, consecrated as bishop. Now that the granddaughter of Danilo is to wed the Prince of Naples and thus eventually become Queen of Italy, the Italian connection and influence in Montenegro, which was broken off about three hundred years ago, will be testored. Only, instead of Italy furnishing a ruler for Montenegro. Montenegro will be furnishing a Queen for Italy. Such an occurrence is certainly well calculated to arouse moving memories and as-pirations in both Italian and Servian hearts.

Nor are the Montenegrins in any wise unworthy of such feelings. They are the best part of that Servian race which once formed a mighty empire. Wild and rude as they are commonly supposed to be, they possess vast ability and no little culture.

PRINCESS HELENE OF MONTENEGRO.

his family, at Niksic, where he won a brilliant vic-tory against the Turks in the last war, and at

APPEARANCE OF THE COUNTRY.

As for Montenegra itself, the appearance of the country goes far to confirm the truth of the popular saying that when God was in the act of distributing stones over the earth the bag that held them burst and let them fall upon Montenegro. As one looks out from the magnificent readway winding up from Cattara to Cettinje the entire country seems to be an undulating sea of stones. It is as though the ocean, on a stormy day, were suddenly



PRINCE NICHOLAS OF MONTENEGRO.

is by no means inviting, and the uncouth inhabitants are quite in keeping with them. Nevertheless, the property in sheep, goats and even oxen must be of considerable value. The number of line stock is surprisingly large, considering the scanty pasturage, and though small they look fat and well cared for. The people, moreover, however rude their appearance, are always courteous and hospitable to strangers. POLITICAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE FUTURE.

As for the political possibilities of the future, who knows what they may be? Montenegro claims to be the direct successor, in fact, the only real re-maining remnant, of the old Servian Empire. When the Servian Czar Lazar fell in the disaster of Kossovo, the Servian Empire fell under the rule of the Turks and became a mere province of the Otto-man Empire. All the nobles and prirces either submitted to the fortune of war and acknowledged the sway of the Turks or fled to the little principalithe sway of the Turks or fled to the little principality on the crest and slopes of the Black Mountain and there asserted and maintained their independence. The Turks, of course, claimed Montenegroence The Turks, of course, claimed Montenegroence as a part of their empire. On several occasions the State of Cetting, and they twice destroyed Cetting. But they never were able to keep destroyed Cetting. But they never were able to keep a permanent hold upon the country, and after every incursion had to retire and leave the mountaineers to their stubbornly maintained independence. Montenearo is, therefore, the only part of the ancient Servian Empire that has always been independent of Turkey. Naturally, the Monteneard independent of the Servian Empire is restablished their Prince should be its head. They have never ceased to cherish an expectation of such a restoration, and it is in furtherance of that ambition that they have cultivated the friendship of Russia.